The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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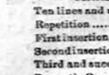
FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.



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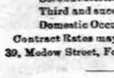

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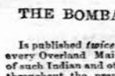

THE A 1 British-built Clipper Ship PUDSEY DAWSON, THOS. BAKER, Lieut. R.N.R., Commander, to sail on or about 20th May. For Passage apply to B. H. CAMA, Esq., or to the Commander on board.

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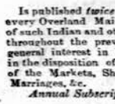

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J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. L. TAYLOR Commander, will start for the above Port, on MONDAY, 18th instant, at 11 A.M.

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Bombay, 15th May 1863.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

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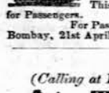
FOR SURAT.



THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANVELLEN, Captain, will leave for the above Port, on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at noon.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from this Office.

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Wanted.

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.—On and after THURSDAY, the 14th instant, the 2-30 P.M. Down Train from Bombay will stop at the Coorla Station, leaving there at 3-10 P.M.

J. S. LOWE, Acting Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 13th May 1863.

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NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Africana*, from London, are requested to send Boats to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk, and he will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

T. K. HATFIELD, Master.

At Curnetjee Pallonjee & Co. Dubash.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Fleur-de-lis*, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, the same will be landed at their expense and risk.

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Bombay, 4th May 1863. Agents for the Ship *Fleur-de-lis*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Hamburgh Brig *Joachim Christia*, from Mauritius, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk, and he will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after it leaves the Ship's deck.

A. PETER, Master.

Bombay, 11th May 1863.

NOTICE.—Captain THOMAS DAVIES, of the Ship *Excellent*, from New Zealand, hereby gives notice that he will not be responsible for any Debts contracted by his Crew.

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Hummum Street, 8th May, 1863.

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9th May 1863. LAWSON & McKENZIE.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—The Executive Engineer Surat and Broach, is prepared to receive, up to the 15th May, Tenders for the repairs of all Public Buildings and other works in the Surat and Broach Collectorates; schedules showing the probable quantity of work to be done, can be obtained on application at the Executive Engineer's Office in the Ditch Builder at Surat.

Executive Engineer's Office, Surat, 13th April 1863.

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Red Seal	Quarts	,,	,, 24
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CLARET—			
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Do. very dry, White Seal	,,	23 ,,
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SETS OF APPARATUS similar to the above but with Lereboru's Lenses instead of Ross's, Rs. 290 nett cash.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE, 137, Leadenhall Street, London —JAMES HARTLEY & Co., Managers.—Established 1843.—The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office by first-class Steamers.

T. BLACK, Bombay.

PIANOS FOR SALE OR HIRE.—First-rate Pianos can be had at Mr. McCOMBIE and WRIGHT'S, either on sale or hire.

Wheatstone's Concertinas, of the best quality, for sale, also beautifully got-up German ones, at moderate prices.

Piano Hammer and Damper Cloth.

Kohler's Band Instruments, of the best quality, always on hand.

Metal Flutes, Electro-plated, very superior, also Wooden ones, with Pearl and German Silver Keys.

Oilman's Stores, of all kinds, always on hand.

A situation for a Band Master wanted. Apply to

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW.

SILVER PLATE AND ELECTRO SILVER WARE.

HERBERT & Co. beg respectfully to solicit the attention of residents in Bombay and at Outstations, to their unequalled Stock of Articles for the Table, comprising every description of Cruet, Pickle, Egg, Breakfast, and Tiffin Frames, Toast Racks, Muffineers, Salt-cellars, Butter Tubs, Coolers, &c., in a dozen different varieties, Egg Warmers, Bread Baskets and Platters, Tea and Coffee Services, Side Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, of the newest patterns, Steak, Curry and Chop Dishes, Patent Urns, for making Tea or Coffee, Sugar Vases, Tea Salvers and Waiters, newly designed Crumb Brushes, Bread Knives, Dish Covers, Covers of every size for Glasses and Cups, &c., Fish Carvers of new patterns, well adapted for presents, Chocolate Bowls, also useful for Broth or Soup, Drinking Cups and Mugs, Ash-trays, *(for fire-holders for lighting Cheroots, &c.)*, Claret Jugs, Wine Flagons, Goblets, Sauce Boats, Candlesticks, Candelabra, Table Candlesticks; Chamber do., Flower Vases, Cigar Cases, Flasks, Hotwater Plates, Presentation articles for Wedding gifts, Birthday gifts, &c. &c., Ice Tongs, Marrow Scoops, and all the articles included in "*sets*" of Table Forks and Spoons, &c., including the "Prince of Wales" pattern. Novelties in Electroplate received by every Overland Mail direct from the makers.

THE CHILD'S SILVER TEA SERVICE.

Comprising the following (enclosed in an elegant morocco case, silk and velvet lined.)

A Silver Tea Pot, A Silver Sugar Basin,
A ditto Mug, A ditto Milk Ewer,

AND A PAIR OF SILVER SUGAR TONGS.

All of the richest workmanship and of the best design, forming a very beautiful and unique set, equally well adapted for a Christening Present or a Birthday-Gift. Price for.....Cash Rs. 175 0

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK, SPOON, AND MUG.

In several handsome and elegant patterns, richly chased or engraved, and highly finished. In morocco case, silk and velvet lined. From, Cash.....Rs. 60 to 100 0

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK AND SPOON AND PLATE.

Beautifully engraved and ornamented and very highly finished. In cases as above. From, Cash.....Rs. 70 to 115 0

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK AND SPOON.

In great variety, plain or engraved, and of the best finish. Fitted in handsome morocco cases silk and velvet lined. From, Cash Rs. 15 to... 35 0

CHILDREN'S SILVER MUGS.

Of various shapes and sizes—all richly chased or engraved, and highly finished, fitted in cases as above. From, Cash Rs. 25 to..... 70 0

CHILDREN'S CORAL AND BELLS.

Of Silver—prettily designed, and handsomely engraved and finished. From Cash Rs. 12 to 16 0

LADIES' SILVER INKSTANDS.

Small Silver Inkstands, suited for Ladies' Davenports, with Silver Scallop Shellstands, and coloured glass ink bottles, with sliding tops, Cash .....Rs. 25 0

SILVER CIGAR CASES.

Very rich Silver Cigar Cases, with hinge and spring catch, elaborately engraved or chased, and very highly finished, with scroll for engraving crest or initials. From Cash Rs. 45 to 60 0

DESSERT, OR FRUIT KNIVES AND FORKS.

Square Mahogany Box, containing 12 Knives and 12 Forks, silvered blades, and prongs, with best Ivory handles, all neatly fitted up with blue lining, lock and key complete... 50 0

MAHOGANY MOULDED BOX, containing

12 Knives and 12 Forks, silvered blades, &c. with plain mother-O'pearl handles..... 90 0

MAHOGANY MOULDED BOX, similar to the above, but with richly engraved and chased blades and prongs.....120 0

N. B.—The two last Boxes contain each a large knife and fork, to match, for cutting open pines and large fruit.

MAHOGANY BOX, with two inner Trays, holding 18 pairs of highly finished Dessert Knives and Forks, richly engraved and chased blades, thickly silvered, the handles of mother O'pearl.....175 0

ANOTHER BOX FITTED UP as the above, with 18 pairs best Dessert Knives and Forks, but of larger size and of richer design.....190 0

ROYAL PATENTED IVORY SECURE HANDLED TABLE CUTLERY.—Especial attention is invited to the SECURE IVORY-HANDLED and BALANCE SHEFFIELD TABLE CUTLERY, which is universally admitted to be *superior to all others.*

In this invention the *Tang*, or continuation of the blade, is carried inside quite through *to the end of the handle*, and is there secured by a screw.

It is impossible for the handle to become separated from the blade, either by the action of heat, or by the effects of being washed in hot water, or from wear and tear.

The Sheffield Steel of which the blades are manufactured is of the very best quality, and the fine Ivory handles are in the most *perfect style of manufacture:*—

Table Knives	per dozen	Rs.	22 0
Dessert Knives	,,	,,	17 8
Meat Carvers, one knife and one fork, per pair	,,	,,	7 0
Game or Poultry Carvers, ditto	,,	,,	7 0

N.B.—It is known throughout India that this maker's Cutlery is fully up to the guarantee given with it, and is superior to all others. H. & Co. import only one quality, the above.

HOT PLATES, either for water or sand, the lower portion being made of pewter, it is not liable to breakage, and the plate is fastened on by a *guide catch* keeping the two portions together, each complete Rs. four..... 4 0

OBLONG DISHES, with hot water compartment with shifting handles each making into three separate dishes, suitable for meat, curries, &c., each one complete Rs. 18 0

OVAL FLUTED pattern similar to the above, but of ornamental shape and finish. The dish complete comprising the lower dish with hot water compartment —the middle dish and the cover with a shifting handle (forming another dish) 20 0

N. B.—The above two kinds of dishes are made of cheap metal, which keeps a white polish.

ROUND DISHES, Electro silvered in three pieces.—Viz., the hotwater well or stand; the middle part or dish; and the cover..... 40 0

ROUND DISHES, Electro silvered upon white hard metal highly ornamented, and of a superior quality, in three pieces as those last mentioned; but having a divider to fit loose into the upper dish, forming three spaces for vegetables, &c., if required. Each Rs..... 70 0

SMALL DISHES, suitable for Chops, Cutlets, Muffins, &c., composed of three pieces, 1. e., warmer on Feet with two handles, inner plate fitting tight on the warmer, and cover with shifting handle. Each Rs..... 50 0

*** Four of the above form a very neat set of Vegetable Dishes.

BUTTER POTS, glass, with plated under dish and cover, with ornamental knob, opaque crystal, green, canary color, &c., round and oval, from Rs. 8, 10, 12, to..... 18 0

BUTTER COOLERS, all kinds and descriptions. Farm pattern, cage pattern, lion, royal, strawberry, &c., most elegant designs and of the first quality, Rs. 18, 20, 23, 25, 28, to 30 0

BEST ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS.

The Spoons, Forks, &c. &c., of all the patterns mentioned below, are of the very best manufacture. The fabric of every article is of the best quality of German Silver, massive in make, and thickly coated with a deposit of pure silver, which will be found, under ordinary care, to wear well for years:—

Patterns.	Plain.	King's Albert.	Lilly.	Linear.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Table Forks per doz.	27	42	42	40
Dessert Forks ,,	22	33	33	32
Table Spoons ,,	27	42	42	40
Dessert Spoons ,,	22	33	33	32
Tea Spoons... ,,	14	22	22	20
Egg do. gilt... ,,	12	22	22	22
Mustard do. do. ,,	12	22	22	22
Salt do. do. ,,	12	20	20	20
Sugar Tongs each.	2½	5	5	4½
Sugar Spoons... ,,	2½	5	5	4½
Mustard Ladles ,,	1½	3	3	3
Gravy Spoons... ,,	5	8	8	8
Soup Ladle..... ,,	9	15	15	14
Sauce Ladle ..... ,,	3½	4½	4½	4
Butter Knives... ,,	3	5	5	4½
Pickle Forks ... ,,	1½	3	3	3

*** The articles can be supplied in small quantities, to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required.

Terms, Net Cash.

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW,—*Continued.*

For the convenience of Constituents the following Estimates are given of

ELECTRO-SILVERED SPOONS AND FORKS.

In full Sets and in half Sets.

The Spoons and Forks may be had in Full sets and Half sets, according to the following Table.

| A FULL SET, COMPRISING:— | Plain. Rs. |

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, *Friday, 15th May* 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months'sight	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 5-16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	98
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	30 Do. do.	230 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	100 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	139 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	14 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	26 ex divid.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	49 premium.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	31 premium.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	102 premium.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,000 per share	Rs. 23,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,000	500 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 350 dis. mon.
Bombay Press Co	6,000	225 per share	Rs. 1,800 p.sh.pm
RAILWAY Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-5-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	130-14-0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	500 dis.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 350 disct.
Manockji Petit Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 110 disct.
Original Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	250 Rs. p. share	Rs. 150 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	nominal.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jam'setjee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co	5,000	.....	
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 25,000.
Tweedie Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 500 disct.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4½
Bank of England Notes	„ 10-5
Spanish Dollars	„ 249
Ducats	„ 299
Mexican Dollars	„ 235
German Crowns	„ 215
Five Franc Pieces	„ 203
Bar Silver	„ 106½
Gold Leaf	„ 10-7

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	101
Loan 1853-56	} 97½
„ Loan 1842-43	
„ Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	103½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	105-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 0s.	$1 to £3 5s. 0d.
„ (Seed)	£2 7s.	6d. to £2 12s. 6d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 0s.	0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
„ (Seed)	£2 12s.	6d. to £2 17s. 6d.
To China		
To Clyde		No enquiry.
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back		Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (14th May 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)		Rs. 470 to 471
New Dholleras, (ready.)		„ 451 to 452
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)		„ 402 to 403
New Oomrawuttee		„ 408 to 410
Old Comptas		„ 420 to 421
Old Dharwar Sawginned		„ 525 to 526
New Dharwar, and Nuggar		„ 412 to 413
New Vasaval		„ 425 to 426
New Khandeish		„ 400 to 405
New Portbeer		„ 430 to 431
New Accota		„ 424 to 425
New Mangalore		„ 424 to 427
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,575.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ...at Rs.		6-8 to 6-8-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat		7-2 to 7-4
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)		„ 32 to 33
		„ 37 to 38
Niger		„ 27 to 28

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 12TH MAY, 1863.

PASSES GRANTED.

Years.	Up to 24th April 1863.	From 25th Apr. to 2nd May 1863.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	*26,150
„ 1862-63	35,384	223	35,607
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	...	...	*42
„ 1862-63	4,318	7	4,325

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

Years.	Up to 5th May 1863.	From 6th to 12th May 1863.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	7½	*26,142½
„ 1862-63	33,988	589	1	34,568
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1861-62	...	...	...	*42
„ 1862-63	4,314½	...	½	4,314½

EXPORTED BY SEA.

Years.	Up to 5th May 1863.	From 6th to 12th May 1863.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	*Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	25,989½	7½	25,997
„ 1862-63	26,943	1,906	28,849
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	34	5	39
„ 1862-63	3,654½	69	3,723½

Balance at Indore.—For 1861-62 Chests 145½
Do. 1862-63 „ 5,719
Balance at Ahmedabad.—For 1861-62 Chests. 3
Do. 1862-63 „ 591

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 6TH TO 12TH MAY 1863.

	Chests.
Of the Season 1861-62	
Per Steamer *United Service*	12
Per Steamer *Singapore*	½
Of the Season 1862-63.	
Per Steamer *United Service*	938
Per Steamer *Singapore*	1,037
Total	1,987½

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.
* During the whole Season.
(Errors excepted)
E. L. JENKINS,
Dy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P.D.
Bombay, Custom House, 13th May 1863.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight			2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
„	4	do.	2s.	0¼d. do.
„	3	do.	2s.	0¼d. do.
„	2	do.	2s.	0¼d. do.
„	1	do.	2s.	0d. do.
„	on demand		2s.	0¼d. do.
On Scotland	do.		1s.	11½d. do.
On Ireland	do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight			1s.	11½d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe			1s.	11½d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—
repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 „
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 „
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 „

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*If to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay 7th May 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight		2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
„	4 do.	2s.	0¼d. „
„	3 do.	2s.	0¼d. „
„	2 do.	2s.	0¼d. „
„	1 do.	2s.	„
„	On demand	1s.	11½d. „
On Scotland	do.	1s.	11½d. „
On Ireland	do.	1s.	11½d. „

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland ..... } 1s. 11½d. „
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ..... 3 „
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 „
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement
No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ¼ per cent.
But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 8th May 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Offices—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight		2s.	0¼d. per Rp.
„ 3	Do.	2s.	0¼. „
On Demand		1s.	11½. „
On France 6 months' sight	frs.	2-56 cts.	„
„ 3	Do.	2-55	„
On Demand		2-50	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. E. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th March 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at 2s.			0¼d. per Rupee.
4	Do.	at 2s.	0¼d. „
3	Do.	at 2s.	0¼d. „
2	Do.	at 2s.	0¼d. „
1	Do.	at 2s.	0 1/16d. „
On demand		at 2s.	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.		
Do.	6	do. 5 „
Do.	12	do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe sutody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

May 8th 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH, and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six month's sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	0¼d.
„	4 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.
„	3 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.
„	2 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.
„	1 month's sight	2s.	„
„	On demand	1s.	11½d.
Circular Notes		1s.	11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 8th May 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight		2s.	0d. per Rup.
„ „ „ „	4	do.	1s. 11½d. do.
„ „ „ „	3	do.	1s. 11½d. do.
„ „ „ „	2	do.	1s. 11½d. do.
„ „ „ „	1	do.	1s. 11½d. do.
„ „ „ „	at sight		
On Scotland	} On demand		...1s. 11½d. do.
On Ireland.....			

Drafts on the Bank of England, on Scotland or Ireland are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate Drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will it be higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of Withdrawal no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited), Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 7th April 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and, not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.

Ditto	at 4	ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.
Ditto	on demand	ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5. and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 6th May 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
May 14	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat 13 May.
	Elphinstone (s)	Taylor	Surat 13 May.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	TO
May 14	Jeddo (s)	Browne	Aden and Suez.
	Singapore (s)	Gribble	China, &c.
	Beloochee	Mitchell	Liverpool.
	Berbice	Wyllie	Liverpool.
	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat.
	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat.
	Telegraph (s)	Shepherd	Surat.
	General Neill	Clark	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Taptee*, from Surat.—Mr. Waid; Mr. W. Barton; Captain Reid, R. A.; Captain Myers, Scinde Horse; Lieut. Metcalf; Mr. and Mrs. Smith; one Serjeant Major; forty-five rank and file; and 59 natives.

Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, from Surat.—Revd. and Mrs. Taylor, and one hundred and sixteen natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, to Surat.—Major and Mrs. Hewett, and seventy natives.

Per Steamer *Victoria*, to Surat.—One hundred and seventy-four natives.

Per Steamer *Telegraph*, to Surat.—One hundred natives.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Bombay Merchant*, for Penang and Singapore.
Ship *Euphrates*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Americana*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Nadershaw*, for Zanzibar.
Steamer *Tilly*, for Malabar Coast.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 14TH MAY 1863.

For London.

Prince Consort.—6 bales Cotton, 21 cwt., Steuart and Co.; 547 bundles Coiryarn, 105 cwt., Mowjee Jeatha; 178 pieces Sandalwood, 16 cwt. 3 qrs. 17 lbs., S. Prieger and Co.

Patterson.—1,923 pieces E. Teeth, 73 cwt. 2 qrs. 25 lbs., Cullianjee Somchund; 13 cases Sunks, 4,700 nos. Jumnadass Vizialall.

Excelsior.—1 chest Furniture, Rustomjee Nowrojee.

Conway.—302 bags Linseed, 453 cwt., Jairam Visram; 60 bags Linseed, 90 cwt.; 60 bags Ginjellyseed, 90 cwt.; 158 bags Surseesed, 237 cwt., Wootumchund Muncharam.

For Liverpool.

Tiger.—104 bales Cotton, 364 cwt., Bhoja Curumsy; 25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.; 35 bales Wool, 105 cwt., Dinshaw Dadabhoy.

Feronia.—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Woomersy Mooljee; 13 bales Cotton, 45½ cwt., Ebram Sullamonjee.

Princess Alexandra.—210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., S. Prieger and Co.

Sam Mendel.—300 bags Surseesed, 450 cwt., Dowjee Muckany; Loose Buffalce Horns, 160 cwt., Ebram Ramjee; 500 bags Surseesed, 750 cwt., Juvareelall Woomeasunker.

Black Eagle.—90 bales Cotton, 315 cwt., Bomanjee Manockjee Punthukee; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Meer Sassoon Moosy.

Etna.—225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Dadabhoy Hormusjee.

Forganhall.—400 bags Ginjellyseed, 600 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall.

Sir Charles Napier.—175 bales Cotton, 682½ cwt., Pudumny Virjee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Ramjee Jeathha.

Pharamond.—105 bales Cotton, 347½ cwt., Govindjee Doongersy; 88 bales Cotton, 115½ cwt, Pursotumdass and Nanjee.

Otago.—65 bales Wool, 195 cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee; 225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Chiturbhoy Assaria.

Albion.—200 packages Linseed, 300 cwt., Wootumchund Muncharam.

Glenalea.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Kessowjee Tookhidass; 80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Mallijee Rutchsey; 51 bales Cotton, 178½ cwt., Cullianjee Ludha; 130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., Bhimjee Samjee.

Euphrates.—600 bags Surseesed, 900 cwt., Hirjee Khimjee; Loose Bones, 100 cwt., Edward Bates and Co.

Recorder.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Vuludass Lilladhur.

Sirocco.—218 bales Cotton, 745½ cwt., David Sassoon and Co.

Crescent.—3 bales Cotton, 10½ cwt., Hurpall Jewa; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass; 60 bales Wool, 170 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Mowjee Khimjee and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Kessowjee Chuttoor; 32 bales Wool, 96 cwt., Jeatha Pursotum.

Tymanhiffer.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Sapoorjee Sorabjee; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Gangjee Odowjee.

Tutor.—1 box Flowerstands; 1 box Preserves, W. Klitick; 30 bales Wool, 91 cwt., Hassum Moosa.

South Carolina.—120 bales Cotton, 423½ cwt., Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy; 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Combee Son and Co.

Black Eagle.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Meer Sassoon Moosy.

Americana.—221 bales Cotton, 773½ cwt., Jamsetjee Nanabhoy; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Samjee Kessowjee; 800 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Kessowjee Tunsukjee; 470 bundles Surseesed, 235 cwt., Khitow Waljee.

Culloden.—100 bales Hemp, 350 cwt., Mooljee Sewjee and Co.

Rhea Sylvia.—225 bales Cotton, 786 cwt., Framjee Sands and Co.

Henry Moore.—105 bales Wool, 315 cwt., Nursy Kessowjee and Co.

Peter Maxwell.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 28 cwt., Ebram Ramjee.

Venus.—120 bags Linseed, 180 cwt., M. Rogers & Co.

General Simpson.—155 bales Cotton, 542½ cwt., Pursotum Tersy; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Woomersy Velijee; 66 bales Cotton, 234½ cwt., Goculdass Futtaychund; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Vuludass Lilladhur; 52 bales Wool, 156 cwt., Hirjee Khimjee.

For Hamburg.

Tyfon.—280 bags Ginjellyseed, 420 cwt., Bhanjee Nursy.

Pudsey Dawson.—225 bales Cotton, 788 cwt., M. and B. Cursetjee Canna and Co.; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Mauneck Bhimjee.

For St. Thomas.

Gem of the Ocean.—4,000 bags Linseed, 6,000 cwt., Manockjee and Muncherjee Heerjee and Co.

For Hongkong.

Khusrovie.—Loose Sandalwood, 794 cwt., B. F. Cama.

For Shanghai.

Sovereign of India.—2,741 slabs Spelter, 500 cwt. 9 lbs., S. Prieger and Co.

For Singapore.

Louisa.—20 casks Roll Sulphur, 57 cwt. 6 lbs., Joosub Remtoola.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

1191 Conway, C. Spence—W. Nicol & Co. (c. 1. May 11)
682 Excelsior, Sanderson—W. Nicol & Co. (c. 1. March 17)
1047 Mystery, Stap—Ewart Latham & Co.
1040 Patterson, Lamble—Forbes & Co. (c. 1. March 23)
1236 Prince Consort, Aitchinn—Lawrence & Co. (c. 1. April 2)
535 Wellington, G. Ditchburn—Forbes & Co. (c. 1. April 29)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1559 Africana, Hatfield—Robinson & Co. (c. 1. May 6)
1127 Albion, Thompson. (c. 1. May 13)
1107 Almora.—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. 1. Feb. 26)
862 Ambrose, Daniell—Souza Pinto & Co. (l. c. May 5)
1046 Americana, Potts MacNee & Co. (c. 1. May 14)
1042 Bavelaw, Hughes—Souza Pinto & Co. (c. 1. April 29)
557 Black Eagle, Basset—Lawrence & Co. (c. 1. April 1)
551 Boldon Lawn, Robinson—Robinson & Co. (c. 1. May 6)
1246 British India—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. 1. May 13)
1459 Broughton Hall, W. Tale—Leckie & Co. (c. 1. April 23)
1332 Bulwark, Bainmantyne—W. Nicol & Co. (c. 1. April 30)
1065 Castalian, Welborn—Coupland & Co. (c. 1. April 24)
1681 Clifton Belle, R. Bastin—Coupland & Co.
1333 Crescent, English—F. Chambers. (c. 1. April 23)
1156 Culloden, Smith—Dirom Hunter & Co. (c. 1. April 29)
848 Dalkeith, Waugh—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
666 Douglas Castle—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. 1. May 12)
661 Duke of Wellington—Finlay, Clarke & Co. (c. 1. April 15)
1303 Duncairn, Finlay—MacNee & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 30)
1959 Ema, Graham—W. Nicol & Co. (c. 1. April 1)
1540 Empire of Peace, J. Shaw—Lawrence & Co.
617 Euphrates, Gwyther—E.

he mentions. The news, however, is true, though there is nothing secret or exclusive about it. The matter is mentioned in some of the Overland papers, and we have heard it from other sources well informed on the subject.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Electric Telegraph.

MADRAS, 12*th May*, 3-45 P.M.

Steamer *Hydaspes*, sailed for Calcutta.

NEWS-LETTER.

KATTYWAR AFFAIRS.

SINCE I last wrote to you the enquiry into the Jeytpoor bribery case has been settled, and that too in the favor of the accused. That bribes were taken by some persons, I have not the slightest doubt, and neither I fancy has any one who knows anything of this part of the world, but the men accused had the benefit of English law and an upright officer to try them; and as there was a link wanting in the chain of evidence which the accusers could not manage to make good, these men got the benefit of the doubt, and are now again at their work, and let us hope that they have had such a warning as will prevent them from ever dirtying their hands in this way. It is in my opinion much to be regretted that some guilty person is not punished, for I much fear that the people of the province will believe in Nagur influence more than ever. When there is not proof according to our laws, there is often guilt enough according to native ideas.

The Political Agent has, I hear, applied to the Durbar of Rajkote to take in more ground for Government use, as he purposes having civil lines in which every person who is connected with the Agency is to live. This will certainly be an improvement, as it will, it is to be hoped, prevent the native officials from entering into all sorts of roguery such as they used to carry on when living in the town of Rajkote.

I was glad to see the appointment of Capt. LeGeyt, of the late Guzerat Horse, to be an Assistant in this province, as I think he will be a good officer for this part of the world, and one not at all likely to be led by either Nagurs or others. I would, however, beg to warn him from having any thing to do with Anundjee except in official matters and hours, when of course he cannot help himself. He should, as should also all Europeans, whether they are officially connected with the province or not, avoid taking any favors from the man in any way, either in the loan of guns, rifles, horses, palkee bearers, &c., which has often been done before now, and that too, I am sorry to say, by some of the officials; for it is by their accepting such favors from this man that gives him the means of exercising the undue influence in the province which he now does. Were English officers and gentlemen to treat this man in the way he deserves, and they have but to look at the Government Blue Book on Kattywar to know at once what that treatment ought to be, his influence would soon die out, for when the people saw that he was avoided as he ought to be, he would be looked upon as a man not fit to be associated with and they would take their cue accordingly.

There was a grand parade on the 1st of this month, of course in honor of the Prince of Wales' Marriage when the usual amount of guns and a feu-de-joie were fired. I have not noticed any order granting sweetmeat money to the sepoys on this occasion. Had our late Honorable and Liberal Masters been to the fore they would not have allowed such an occasion as the present to go by without shewing a little more liberality than our present rulers do. On the 6th there was another grand parade when medals were given to H. M. 16th Regt. N. I. for the part they took in putting down the mutiny at Shikarpoor in 1857, and strange to say some of the men who formed a portion of the mutinous Battery were on the parade.

A Mr. Hunt has arrived here. He is the man of the law to whom I alluded in one of my late letters as coming on the part of the Jhalawar family. He has had an interview with the Political Agent but what took place between them I am of course unable to say.

An unhappy Lohana (a man of the same caste as Keysojee who you may remember was one of the unhappy victims of Major Barr's injustice, and who is now together with the other two men in my firm belief undergoing unjust punishment) escaped out of the Cuperkhot at Joonagurh and marched on to get into Rajkote where he saw the Political Agent and owned himself to be an escaped prisoner and beggel for enquiry into his case. He is now in the gaol here, but I have not heard what the Political Agent purposes doing about him. Should an enquiry take place, however, I imagine a great deal of zoolum on the part of the present advisers of the Nawab will be brought to notice, and perhaps it will then be found out how it is that no complaints or so few are coming in from Joonaghur, for I can assure the Political Agent that it is not because there are no people who wish to complain, but it is because should any one dare to dream of making a complaint, he is either seized and imprisoned if caught, and his family, friends and relations, aye, and even his caste fellows are ruined by the amount of zoolum inflicted on them, and it is the fear of this that makes the people keep quiet. Were it not for the wholesome respect that the people have for our Government, and their believing that some day the scales will drop from before its eyes, and that it will then see how things are going on, and at once take measures to have justice done, I verily believe the people would rise, and force the Joonaghur authorities to deal out justice, and who I should like to know could blame them if they were to adopt such a measure? They would not be the first people who had risen against unjust rulers, but they look to us as the supreme power to see justice done them, and it ill becomes Government to keep so quiet as they are doing, and to allow that man Anundjee who is the cause of all this to have any thing to do with the native estates of the province at all, especially after the way he has been denounced in their own records.

The Districts, 7th May 1863. FASSENACLOID.

LOCAL.

WE learn from the *Government Gazette*, that Mr. M. R. Westropp, Legal Remembrancer to Government, has been appointed additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council in the room of the Hon'ble W. B. Tristram resigned.

IT is reported in a native journal that the Commissioner of Police has recommended the Government to grant licenses to the wholesale liquor shopkeepers to be allowed to carry on retail business. There are one hundred and twenty-five such shops in Bombay.

THE Annual Exhibition for the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Parsee Gymnasium, will be held on the 17th instant, at half-past four P.M., in the Gymnasium opposite the Elphinstone Institution, Esplanade. After the reading of the annual report and the distribution of prizes, the boys will perform a number of gymnastic feats.

IT is stated that during the year ending 30th April last, there were Rs. 6,50,00,000 coined in the Bombay Mint. At present there is a balance of uncoined silver to the value of Rs. 2,50,00,000, to which addition is made by the supply of specie received by the last mail. *The mint people are working day and night, and it will be some six months before there is any diminution in the heavy amount of work now pending.*

AT the monthly meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society held yesterday afternoon in the Town Hall, Mr. R. L. Tracey and Dr. George Bihler were balloted for and unanimously elected members of the Society. Mr. Vurjeevundass Madowdass and Rao Bahadoor Telmalrao Venkteshj, who had been proposed and seconded as members, were however balloted for and black-balled.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.—Mr. Oliver, Acting Senior Magistrate of Police, and Captain Barker, Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port, have been appointed to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the running down of the Pattimar *Mulla Dhanjee* by the steamer *Tilly* while on her voyage to Cochin on the morning of the 15th April last. The investigation will be held at the Fort, Police Office on Wednesday next the 20th instant at 2½ P.M.

THE following notice was issued yesterday from the Master Attendant's Office:—

"The Masters of the several merchant vessels in Port, are warned of the necessity of keeping a clear hawse, having their sheet cable bent to the anchor, and flying jib-boons rigged in. Their attention is also called to paragraph 2 of clause 1, and to clauses 3 and 7 of the amended Port rules. Vessels requiring to be re-moored are directed to forward a written application to that effect to the Master Attendant's office without delay, in order that the same may be done before the bad weather sets in, which is usually expected before the S. W. monsoon or about the latter end of May or early in June. Bad weather signal, No. 1, Marryatt's Code, at Dock-yard sheer flagstaff."

BANK OF BOMBAY.—A General Meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of Bombay was held yesterday at the Bank office, Mr. George Foggo in the chair. The secretary, Mr. Blair, read the notice convening the meeting, also the section of the Bank Charter under which it was called, and then submitted the list of proprietors resident in Bombay eligible as Directors.

It was then proposed by Mr. G. Foggo, seconded by Mr. R. Hannay, and carried unanimously,—that Mr. J. A. Baumbach be elected a Director in room of the Hon'ble W. B. Tristram proceeded to Europe.

Thanks being voted to the Chairman, the meeting dispersed.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited), was held in the office of the Company yesterday afternoon, R. McIlwraith, Esq. in the chair. There were present, A. Brown, W. Loudon, A. C. Scott, C. F. Kelly, Ghellabhoy Puddumsey, Dorabjee Burjorjee, Byramjee Hormusjee Cama, Kessowjee Naik, Alladeenbhoy Hubbabeebhoy, Premchund Roychund, Veljee Malloo, and Pappydas Virzdass, Esquires, when it was proposed, and subsequently confirmed, that the following rules be added to the regulations contained in the Articles of Association of the Company:—

First. The Directors shall be at liberty from time to time, to sell or lease upon such terms as to them may seem proper, any portion of the land for the time being belonging to the company, and any buildings, premises or other property of the company.

Second. That this meeting approves of the terms of the agreement which has been entered into with Government for the reclamation of land from the sea in the harbour of Bombay, and the Directors are hereby empowered to carry the same into effect in such manner as to them may seem proper, and for that purpose to surrender, or otherwise make over to the Government, all, or any portion of the Elphinstone Bunder.

After the usual vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting dispersed.

THE health of the town has not undergone any material change during the past week. The mortuary report for the week shews the total number of casualties to be 341, being 11 in excess of those of the week preceding. The major portion of deaths have arisen from fever, small-pox, measles, and cholera, which prevail to a slight extent in rather a mitigated form. The following is a classified table of the casualties:—

EUROPEANS.		PARSEES.	
Fever	0	Fever	5
Cholera	0	Cholera	1
Other diseases	6	Measles	3
		Other diseases	7
INDO-EUROPEANS.		JEWS.	
Fever	0	Fever	0
Cholera	0	Cholera	0
Other diseases	2	Other diseases	0
HINDOOS.		NATIVE-CHRISTIANS.	
Fever	114	Fever	3
Cholera	34	Cholera	1
Measles	20	Measles	0
Other diseases	72	Other diseases	5
MUSSULMANS.		NEGRO-AFRICANS.	
Fever	33	Fever	0
Cholera	3	Cholera	0
Measles	5	Small Pox	1
Other diseases	19	Other diseases	1

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Last Week.	Aver. of past 10 years.
Small-pox	30	24
Cholera	39	48
Measles	28	13
Fever	155	148
Nervous system	11	12
Vascular system	0	0
Respiratory system	15	24
Alimentary system	30	35
Cachexy	22	18
Accidents	3	3
Other diseases	8	8
Total...	341	333

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 495¼ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 3rd May 1863.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 63,230.

Amount ..... Rs. 31,238 0 0

MERCHANDIZE.

Amount ..... ,, 63,545 5 6

Total... Rs. 94,783 5 6

Corresponding Week last year. Open 438 *Miles.*

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 50,253.

Amount ..... Rs. 24,764 12 1

MERCHANDIZE.

Amount ..... ,, 48,068 3 2

Total... Rs. 72,832 15 3

CORONER'S INQUEST.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—An Inquest was held on the 13th instant, at Chinchpoogly, touching the death of one Anandee woman. From the evidence of a woman named Gunga, it appeared that, about 11 o'clock on Monday last, she had gone to the hole of water in the tank at Chinchpoogly to wash her clothes. The deceased came there afterwards to wash her clothes. She soon heard the noise of a copper pot struck against the rock. On looking round witness saw that the deceased had fallen into the water. Witness threw a dhotur which she had been washing in order that the deceased might catch it, but after a few minutes the deceased disappeared. Immediately afterwards Gunga raised an alarm, two police sepoys came to the spot. They both jumped into the water and brought out the deceased immediately, but she was dead.

VERDICT,—"Accidentally drowned."

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE,—14TH MAY.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

VIOLATION OF DUTY AS A POLICE RAMOSEE.—Dhackoo Balloo, was placed at the bar, upon the information of Narrayen Wittal, P. C. No. 998, charged with violation of his duty as a Police Ramosee employed in the House of Correction, in taking a letter from a person named Bhungsalee, into the prison, to deliver it to a prisoner named Hurridass Mooljee.

From the evidence of the informant Narrayen Wittal, it appeared that the prisoner is a police sepoy doing duty in the House of Correction. On the thirteenth instant at about six o'clock P. M., while he was in the office, the prisoner came there to go on his duty. Witness searched the prisoner and found in his waist cloth a letter, which he gave to the Marshal. The prisoner was afterwards given into the custody of the Police.

Mr. Boddy, Marshal of the House of Correction, materially corroborated the above statement.

The Magistrate fined the prisoner twenty-five rupees, in default to be imprisoned for one month in the House of Correction with hard labor.

GAMBLING.—Four young Parsees named Merwanjee Furdoonjee, Ardaseer Muncherjee, Pallonjee Nanabhoy, and Dorabjee Cursetjee, were placed at the bar charged with having been found gaming with dice and money on the Khetwaddy Road on the thirteenth instant.

Mr. Henry Hoare stated,—I am a Constable of Police. This day about one o'clock, in consequence of information I received, I went to Khetwaddy. I saw about fifteen Parsees gaming with dice and money; when they perceived me they jumped up and attempted to escape. I with the other native officers arrested the defendants. I found upon the ground two dice and eight annas.

The Magistrate found the prisoners guilty of the charge and fined them in the sum of ten rupees each.

UNSATISFACTORY POSSESSION.—Toolja, woman, was placed at the bar, charged with having in her possession one clock of the value of sixteen rupees, reasonably suspected to have been stolen from Hemchund Sewchund, and failing to account satisfactorily how she came by the same.

Mahadoo Sonoo stated,—He is a police peon. On the evening of Wednesday last while he was on duty in Bhundar Street, and in consequence of information he received, he went to the prisoner's house in that street, about a theft of which her son was suspected. Witness found there the clock. She said that her son had stolen it from one Bapojee. Witness did not deem her explanation satisfactory, and he took her into custody.

The statement of the police peon was corroborated by Hemchund Sewchund, the real owner of the clock.

The Magistrate convicted the prisoner and fined her in the sum of twenty rupees.

BAD MEAT.—Poondajee Manekjee was placed at the bar, on the information of Mr. James Watson, charged with exposing for sale in his shop at the Erskine Road, meat unfit for the use of man.

From the evidence of Mr. Watson, the inspector of slaughter houses, it appeared that yesterday at about half-past seven o'clock he went to the prisoner's shop and found a chain of goat mutton hanging in his shop exposed for sale. The meat was quite unfit for the use of man

The Magistrate fined the prisoner fifteen rupees.

LAW.

HIGH COURT,—APPELLATE SIDE.

(*Before Chief Justice Sir Matthew Sausse, Mr. Justice Hebbert, and Mr. Justice Newton.*)

MURDER.—Revo Samlo, Neyto Ranio, Sooklo Manio, Gabno Mando, Meergo Bunsee, Bheeklio Hathio, Deolo Dothio, and Duserio Lakho, were tried before Mr. H. B. Warden, Session Judge of Surat, on the charge of having on the twenty second of December last, within the limits of Ambapandee Village, Mandvee Purgunnah, Surat Zillah, committed murder by causing the death of one Doodee, wife of Bhicka Chugda.

On the case for the prosecution being closed, the following dialogue took place between the Session Judge and the prisoner No. 1.

Judge.—On the day that Hira Sam died, did you go with others to burn him?

Prisoner.—Yes, I did go.

Judge.—After burning him, did you sit drinking under a mango tree?

Prisoner.—Yes, we did.

Judge.—Did you get drunk?

Prisoner.—Not very, though we were intoxicated.

Judge.—How much did each man drink?

Prisoner.—Each man got two seers.

Judge.—At that time was there any dispute between you and Bheekho Chugdo?

Prisoner.—Bheekho and Dossario were disputing together, I reprimanded him for making a noise and struck him on the face.

Judge.—Did you call his wife a witch?

Prisoner.—I did not, but Bhickoo accused me of having said that his wife was a witch.

Judge.—Did Bhickoo go home after you had struck him?

Prisoner.—Yes, he did.

Judge.—After drinking toddy did you go to Hira Sam's?

Prisoner.—Yes, I did, after going home first.

Judge.—Were the women mourning at Hira's?

Prisoner.—Some were going away, and some were still drinking.

Judge.—Was Doodee there?

Prisoner.—She was.

Judge.—Did you go into the house and hear any dispute with Doodee?

Prisoner.—I took her out of the house, and took her inside the door.

Judge.—Did you tie her up there or beat her?

Prisoner.—I did not tie her up, though I struck her once.

Judge.—Did you call her a witch?

Prisoner.—No, I did not.

Judge.—Who was with you?

Prisoner.—One Neotio, no one else. The rest were outside.

Judge.—Did you go home directly, and don't you know who tied her up?

Prisoner.—No, I went home directly, and so did Neotio.

The following is the Session Judge's finding on the evidence.

From the evidence of witness Bheekha, it appears that he and several others went outside the village to burn the body of Hira Sam, after burning the body they sat under a tree and drank some liquor, all the prisoners at the bar were the party; all of a sudden prisoner No. 1 Revo got up and coming towards witness struck him a blow on the mouth with his hand and knocked out a tooth, at the same time the said prisoner accused witness' wife with being a witch, witness went away crying to his house, this was all that passed there about the time of the evening meal, the witness' wife Doodee staggered into the house, one eye had been gouged out, and there were marks of stripes inflicted with a rope on her back, she was in great pain and said that the prisoners, Nos. 1,2,3 and 8 had beaten her, she then asked witness to hand her her child that she might suckle him, he did so, but she could not hold the child and gasped out, "give me water" and expired. Witness Lakhoo, the Police Patel, has deposed to having seen prisoner No. 1 assault the witness Bheekha, but denies that any thing was said about Bheekha's wife being a witch. Witness Koorko also deposed to the assault on Bheekha. Witness No. 4 has also deposed that after he had been asleep a little while he went out to get some fire, and he then observed the woman Doodee in a sitting position in front of Hira Sam's door, her arms were tied behind her back with a namee (a leathern thong) she asked him to untie her and escort her home which he did; on account of the darkness he could not see whether she had received any hurt. This witness evidently knows more about the affair than he has thought proper to disclose; it is not improbable that he was one of the assailants. Witness Dair has deposed that while the men took Hira Sam's corpse she and a number of women including Doodee remained in the house to mourn. About sunset the men returned, two of them prisoners Revo and Neoto came into Hira Sam's house to beat Doodee, they called her a witch and prisoner Revo seized hold of her; witness becoming alarmed ran away. Witness Bajlee has deposed to the same effect; she however, saw the two above-named prisoners strike her and drag her out of the house to a place where there were several men assembled; witness No. 7 has deposed to the same effect. She saw about twenty men outside, of whom only two came in, prisoners Nos. 1 and 2. Witness Nos. 12 and 13 have given much the same evidence as the other female witnesses. There cannot be a doubt that all these female witnesses could have given the names of all the persons concerned in the brutal assault on Doodee, and have given more detailed particulars, if they had pleased. The Court has seldom seen witnesses more determined to conceal the truth than all the above mentioned witnesses, it was with the greatest trouble the Court could elicit the little it did from them. The evidence of the Civil Surgeon proves that there were extensive wounds about the face, back and arms of the deceased woman Doodee, that her left eye had been gouged out with an instrument, that the neck was dislocated and that there were bruises about the body which might have been produced by a leathern thong like that before the Court. The Civil Surgeon's evidence proves that the evidence given by the prosecutor is a string of falsehoods. The Foujdar says he saw no wounds on the body, this certainly is very extraordinary for the Civil Surgeon's evidence proves that there were extensive wounds inflicted with some sharp instrument. Prisoners Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8, before the Assistant Magistrate and before the Court admit having struck the woman with their open hands but nothing more. Prisoners Bheeklo and Dhoolo, before this Court deny all knowledge of the assault, the charge against them must therefore fall to the ground as a matter of course. With regard to the prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 there is the evidence of the female witnesses which proves that they dragged the woman out of Hira Sam's house, accusing her of being a witch, there is therefore no doubt of their being guilty of the crime of murder. Against the other prisoners Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 8, there is only their own confessions before this Court and before the Assistant Magistrate or so with their open hands, even admitting they did nothing more than this, they, by taking part even thus much in the attack on the woman are equally criminal with prisoners Nos. 1 and 2.

The Court, not concurring with the assessors, finds that prisoners Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8 are guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that they have committed murder by causing the death of Doodee, wife of Bheekha Chugda, and that they have thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and the Court therefore directs, that each of the said prisoners be transported beyond the seas for the term of his natural life.

The Court, not concurring with the assessors, finds that prisoners Nos. 6 and 7 have not committed an offence specified in the charge, and therefore directs that the said prisoners be discharged.

As there was no evidence to shew which of the prisoners inflicted the several injuries received by the deceased, the Court refrained from passing sentence of death upon any of them.

On the above conviction and sentence an application was submitted on behalf of the prisoners Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8 to the Judges of the High Court, who passed the following resolution.

RESOLUTION OF THE HIGH COURT.—The petition of the prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 is rejected. The remaining four prisoners to be recommended to Government for a commuted sentence of ten years' transportation.

BENGAL.

WE read in the *Delhi Gazette* particulars of a tragic occurrence which recently took place at Bagesur, and we are sorry to say resulted in the death of Lieutenant Layton of the Artillery. For ten years or more a man, known to be lunatic, has enjoyed his liberty in the neighbourhood of Almora, it being believed that his insanity was of a character not rendering restraint necessary; but, unfortunately, and when too late, it is shown that if ever such views were correct, they have for some time past been falsified. It appears that this man had, for a week previous, desired to take the life of Mr. Colvin, one of the Assistant Commissioners of the district, but unable to accomplish this, he has revenged himself on Europeans as first presented themselves. On the 28th ultimo, this mad-man stationed himself at the window of a bungalow, awaiting the approach of three officers passing, when he fired upon them deliberately and without the slightest provocation. The ball entered the chest of Lieutenant Layton and he expired in a few minutes. His companions, two officers of the 90th regiment, at once took possession of Almora, and had considerable difficulty in preventing the shikaries from exercising summary vengeance on the murderer. The lamented officer's funeral took place the evening of the day on which he was assassinated.—*Englishman, May* 6.

THE government has sanctioned the passing to Colonel Dansford, C. B., commanding the Jynteah field-force, of the staff allowance of a Brigadier of the second class, Rs. 800 a month, since he assumed command and commenced hostilities in the beginning of last December; and to his staff-officer the staff allowance of a Brigade Major since the same date. The troops of the field-force are, we believe, in expectation of receiving from the government a donation of "batta," which they have well earned; but we are afraid that, in this hope, they are doomed to disappointment, as we are under the impression that the days of "batta" ended with those of poor old John Company, never more to return. As regards the Jynteah force, we hope our supposition may be disproved.—*Id.*

A NATIVE General Court Martial has been assembled at Lucknow for the trial of the Subadar who headed the mutiny of the detachment of the 15th N. I. (Loodianah,) at Jounpore in 1857. The *Delhi Gazette* states thas this man has been carrying on an extensive business as a banker since the eventful morning of the 6th June 1857, when, after plundering the Treasury at Jounpore, he marched out of the Station at the head of his detachment. Captain Lees, Deputy Judge Advocate General, conducts the proceedings, and Captain Longmore will act as interpreter to the Court.—*Hurkaru, May* 6.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE much regret to learn of the death of Mr. J. Le Messurier, of the Jubbulpore Line of Railway.

Report has reached us that he died by his own hand while laboring under insanity. He is said to have cut his throat with a pen-knife.—*Delhi Gazette, May* 9.

WE stated once before that Brigadier C. Troup's successor at Agra would be Brigadier Macpherson. This has since been contradicted, so we repeat it. At least Brigadier Macpherson can come here if he chooses, as he has been offered the post. Colonel (Brigadier) Tombs goes to Dinapore.—*Id.*

MR. J. H. BATTEN, recently appointed Commissioner of Agra, is to officiate as an extra judge of the Sudder Court during the absence of Mr. Wynyard, and the prospective absence of Mr. Roberts on leave. This arrangement leaves the acting appointment of the Commissionership, for six months, to be filled up.—*Id.*

Dr. Linton who goes home shortly to retire from the service will be succeeded by Dr. Bateson from the Madras Presidency.—*Id.*

THERE has been another of those unhappy collisions between natives and a European which have been too common of late. One of the officers of the Customs Department in this neighbourhood, either in this district or the next, when out shooting, went into a village to purchase a goat. An altercation ensued, and either then or subsequently, we are not quite certain about the exact time, Mr. Carter's gun went off by accident and killed one of the villagers. He was immediately mobbed and pursued to his house, where he remained besieged till information was given to the police. The villagers as a matter of course all came forward and swore that Mr. Carter killed the man out of malice prepense, and designedly. From the nature of the case he has no evidence but his own statement. The case is undergoing investigation, and as far as it has gone, we believe, even with the evidence all on one side, it is palpably a case of accidental homicide.—*Id.*

SIND.

THE REV. G. A. F. WATSON.—The Rev. G. A. F Watson, Acting Senior Chaplain of this Station, proceeded with his family to Bombay, last Monday, in the steamer *Pioneer*, en route to England. The Reverend Gentleman came to Sind from Belgaum in 1861, to relieve the Rev. H. H. Pace who had been appointed to Sholapore. During his stay in Kurrachee the Rev. Mr. Watson secured the esteem and respect of the community without distinction of creed, for the talent and conscientious earnestness which he brought to the discharge of his ministerial duties. His exertions in behalf of his little *protégée*, "The White Child of Kotree," who through his endeavours is now an inmate of the Byculla Schools, will always redound to his infinite credit. We learn that he was equally regretted when he left Belgaum; and that while attached as a Chaplain to the Persian expedition, he endeared himself to both officers and men by his unremitting exertions in securing their spiritual as well as temporal welfare. The Reverend Gentleman carries with him the sincere wishes of the community for the early restoration of his health and the continued happiness of himself and family.—*Sindian, May* 9.

INDIAN CANALS AND IRRIGATION.

(*From the Hurkaru, May* 6.)

No estimate of the importance of canals in India, whether for purposes of irrigation or navigation, can possibly be over-rated, although the pecuniary advantages immediately resulting to the Government may not always have equalled the sanguine anticipations of the projectors. Hitherto we have heard great things of the expectations that are entertained with reference to the vast Works constructed in the Upper Provinces, or projected in the Presidency of Madras, but little or nothing is ever said on what is going on almost at our own doors and under our very eyes. The East Indian Irrigation and Canal Company, it will be readily remembered, undertook to complete with a capital of two millions sterling, untrammelled by any Government guarantee, a triangular scheme of water communication between Midnapore, Tumlook, and Balasore. On the first day of this month, the first section of the canal between Midnapore and the Hooghly was opened for public traffic by Mr. J. Kimber, the District Engineer. Boats, therefore, now pass freely between Calcutta on the Hooghly and Kedgeree on the Damoodah. The actual distance, it is true, is only seven and a half miles, but the completion of this link is full of happy augury for the further rapid progress of the Company's works. The channel is ten feet six inches in depth and from sixty to one hundred feet in width, but at present it is only navigable in dependence on the tides. Before many months, however, have elapsed, locks will be constructed at both ends, so that the navigation will be freely practicable at all times and seasons. The lower, or sea-board, line of water communication between Calcutta and Balasore is also steadily advancing. The first section of eight miles between Bankawallah on the Roopnarain, a little below Tumlook, and the Uldee, was opened a few months ago by the Company's Engineer, Mr. J. Dyer, so that a secure navigation is already provided between this port and the Uldee. This line is chiefly intended as an inland, navigable canal between Calcutta, Tumlook and Balasore, but the two other lines—from Oolabariah to Midnapore and thence to Balasore—combine works of irrigation with the ordinary objects of water communication.

Undertakings of this kind are strictly legitimate speculations, and are deserving of all encouragement and support. We care not how many Joint Stock Companies are got up for such purposes, which differ from the stock-jobbing bubbles of the day as does light from darkness. With such a manifest superabundance of idle capital in Calcutta, it is surprising that more Companies are not projected on similar principles, and with quite as good prospects of success, as the one to whose steady progress we have endeavoured, however feebly, to do tardy justice.

JUDGMENT IN THE CASE OF THE MURDERERS OF THE LIGHTLE FAMILY AND OTHERS AT LUCKNOW, 1857.

6TH MAY, 1863.

The Court re-assembled at 2 P. M. this day, and proceeded to deliver the following

JUDGMENT AND FINDING.

During the rebellion of 1857 several murders of Europeans and other Christians occurred, which have from time to time, furnished our Courts of Justice with remarkable trials. The present is another of those instances.

The subject of the late investigation has been the cruel murder of no less than eight members of one family in the streets of Lucknow, on the 30th June, 1857, a day widely known in this city as "chinut-day." The parties massacred on that occasion were the relatives of the prosecutor and principal witness, Lightle. The defence have challenged the Court to prove, for the proof of the *corpus delicti*; but the notoriety of the case has been accepted as sufficient proof. The persons said to have been killed disappeared at a time when as a rule, all Christians were slaughtered, and direct proof of their violent death by an inspection of the bodies in such a case is not necessary. Edward Lightle, the principal witness, was in the city on the 30th June, and is the only one of the Christian party residing in Golagunge who can relate the horrors of that evening. This witness in his evidence describes how the mob came to his house—how Bundoo Beg, the 2nd prisoner, induced his brother, George Lightle, to open the door and admit the mob—how Usghur Ally committed violence on one of the family, and subsequently he describes how the prisoners Agha Ahmed Ally and Bundoo Beg each killed one of the party of Christians, that is, that Agha Ahmed Ally killed the fair woman, Mrs. George Lightle, and that Bundoo Beg killed Theodosia Bonny. The real point to be decided now is, did these two act as this witness states? As regards Agha Ahmed Ally's killing the fair woman, there is the corroborative testimony of Nadir Mirza, a servant of Braganza's, one of the family. This witness states he distinctly saw Agha Ahmed Ally cut down this fair woman. Another, the 4th witness, Soobrattee, a servant of Lightle's, also saw Agha Ahmed Ally come to the house with Bundoo Beg, and was another eye-witness to this prisoner's killing the fair woman (Mrs. George Lightle). Hoosein Buksh the 5th witness knew Bundoo Beg, but did not know Agha Ahmed Ally. He swears before this Court that he did *not* see Bundoo Beg on that evening, although he was in Lightle's house when the mob came; but before the Lower Court he swore that he did see Bundoo Beg. His evidence is worthless. Futteh Ally, 6th witness, saw Bundoo Beg at Golagunge that evening. There are then three witnesses (Lightle, Nadir Mirza, and Soobrattee) who saw Agha Ahmed Ally present and kill or cut down Mrs. George Lightle, and there is only one witness (Lightle himself) who saw Bundoo Beg kill Theodosia Bonny, although two others, Soobrattee and Futteh Ally, saw him (Bundoo Beg) present on that evening at the scene of all this violence. This, to all appearance, is very direct evidence, and none has been offered on the defence to refute it. The prisoners refused to plead against such evidence, and relied on the Court rejecting the evidence for the prosecution.

The Court has then to decide only on the character of this evidence. On the reliance that can be placed on the testimony of the four witnesses (Lightle, Nadir Mirza, Soobrattee, and Futteh Ally), the Court first naturally seeks to know who these witnesses are, and why, they only appear now to have their evidence recorded in such a very terrible tragedy. In 1858 and 1859, many Government Officers were specially employed in recording evidence against the murderers of Europeans and other Christians; but where is the record of this terrible butchery of eight members of one family? And not only this. When, in December 1858, Lightle made the charge against Seedee Jowahir, how comes it that not one name of either of these defendants, or one of these witnesses appears on the record at the time when all the circumstances now detailed must have been more fresh in his memory than they are now? Lightle swears that he did mention the present defendants. The Magistrate who tried the case says, "if the names had been mentioned, he would have recorded them." It is immaterial to this Court what confused and contradictory statements may be made on this point; the Court can only accept the *fact* that the names are *not* recorded. The best testimony is the records of the Court, which are now before us in both English and Vernacular: but this is only in a measure hypothetical, and for all this the present evidence *might* be accepted *if* the character and standing of the witnesses had been unimpeached, and if everything else was clear and straightforward.

The prisoner Bundoo Beg's name, though not mentioned on the trial of Seedee Jowahir, has been before this brought forward more than once by Lightle, but that of Agha Ahmed Ally has never been so within any one's recollection, and for this reason three of the assessors who "acquit" Agha Ahmed Ally find Bundoo Beg "guilty" of the crime charged against him—a crime he committed, if we may believe the evidence—simultaneously with the crime committed by Agha Ahmed Ally. The previous mention of his name by Lightle is the only additional fact against him, and it must be recollected that if the evidence is good against Bundoo Beg of having entered his accuser's house, and of having subsequently killed Theodosia Bonny it must also be good against Agha Ahmed Ally. The Court could not by any possibility convict the one without the other, for the evidence (if it is evidence) as regards the murder in Golagunge, is even stronger against Agha Ahmed Ally than it is against Bundoo Beg; for three of the persons saw him, it is said, actually do murder, whilst I cannot but throw light on the results of the year, and only one witnessed Bundoo Beg's act, and he must be judged by the evidence of what took place on the evening of the 30th June 1857. If that is to be believed, if it is credible—it is quite as damaging to Agha Ahmed Ally as it is to the other prisoner. The Court comes again, then to the only question in this case—the amount of credence to be attached to the evidence. The counsel for prosecution remarks on the lengthened cross-examination that the witness Lightle stood, and there are no doubt strong points in his evidence. It is notorious the massacre took place, and that he escaped from it. His position is a strong one, for there is no one to contradict him about the mode and manner of these murders. He has the story all to himself, and it is requisite, therefore, to look at the discrepancies in his evidence and that of his witnesses. He and Nadir Mirza differ distinctly as to torches having been lit. Lightle in his deposition in Seedee Jowahir's case, talked of his being taken by Kulloo Khan from a house in Ameenabad; before this Court he once says it was not *near* Ameenabad, and then that it was not there but *close* by. He then swears Nadir Mirza told him first that Agha Ahmed Ally was in the city. Nadir Mirza swears he never told him anything of the kind; that he *first* knew about Agha Ahmed Ally when he went to arrest him. Nadir Mirza's evidence differed in *this* and in the Lower Court in regard to what the fair woman said when he saw her cut down. Again Lightle himself accuses Soobrattee, the other witness, of having given false evidence in the Lower Court. Lightle's statement, too, that he was carried through the city on that night without being noticed by any but assassines, where all was rapine and plunder, and his failing altogether to correct his statements in the charges he preferred against Seedee Jowahir and the present charges, all show a certain weakness in his testimony and that of the other witnesses, which has deeply impressed the Court; the link, indeed, is wanting in the chain of evidence of all these four witnesses to connect their statements, *now*, after six years, with anything they may have stated at any previous time. The Court cannot altogether divest itself of these suppositious circumstances, connected as they are with the discrepancies in the evidence; but a more necessary point for consideration even than these discrepancies devolves on the Court, that is, the character of the principal witness. The Court could find that the defence had every right to closely investigate this point, although the counsel for the prosecution protested against the witness' private affairs being brought before it. Goodvere remarks (page 245) on this point:—"On the one hand, all wanton infliction of individual pain is opposed to the spirit of British institutions, on the other justice has paramount demands of its own. The more prevailing opinion awards the weight of reasoning to the latter consideration." It is also remarked, "the truth or falsehood of testimony frequently cannot be ascertained by the mere analysis of the evidence itself. The investigation requires *collateral and extrinsic aids*, the principle of which consist in a knowledge of the source or depository from which such testimony is derived. It is argued that the mere offence to the private feelings of a witness who has misconducted himself cannot well be put in competition with the mischief which might otherwise result to the liberties and lives of others. No great injustice is done to any individual upon whose oath the property or person or security of others is to depend, in exhibiting him to the jury *such as he is*."

The Court's ruling is, therefore, sanctioned by precedent; and the witness' character has no doubt been damaged by the evidence on record, more particularly by that of Mr. Johannes, a witness called by the Court, who stigmatized this witness as "one of a gang," meaning thereby a *worthless gang*.

The Court need only further remark on this point that, Nadir Mirza and Soobrattee, the other two principal witnesses, are servants of one of the *other gang*. As regards the prisoner Agha Ahmed Ally, it is clear that if he is the murderer he is described to have been, some as yet unknown motives must have actuated the witness Lightle to cause the death that has occurred in charging him. The witness Johannes has seen Agha Ahmed Ally about in public, and Robert Braganza distinctly swears that Lightle has been present when Agha Ahmed Ally passed him and salaamed. The Court does not though forget that this witness is *one* of the *gang*.

The prosecutiou necesarily alluded to the proceedings of a meeting which took place on the 19th March last, for the avowed purpose of inveigling Lightle into a confession of the untruthfulness of the charge he had made against Agha Ahmed Ally. The proceedings in that case were sent to this Court (unknown, it should be remarked, to the present counsel for defence), for the purpose of being produced on the defence. It will be unnecessary to comment at any length on this point; but as these proceedings have come within the cognizance of this Court, it must (however reluctantly) notice on the discredit that attaches to a person in the position of a pleader in the Lucknow Courts for attempting to inveigle a witness or plaintiff into any admissions that would falsify his previous statements. That he did so is clearly shewn by the evidence of Mr. Blenman, the 8th witness. The other parties engaged in these unconstitutional proceedings the Court believes to have been unwittingly surprised into a participation in them. This Court altogether rejects and discards the notion of giving the slightest consideration to evidence so gained either one way or the other. Altogether this case has presented so many features of an extraordinary nature, that it was for some time difficult

TRADE AND FINANCE.

(From the Daily News, April 13.)

ALLUSION was made in these columns a fortnight ago to the impending announcement of another Turkish Loan, to be placed chiefly on the French market, under the auspices of several powerful Paris establishments, including the Crédit Mobilier Society, as well as of the new Imperial Bank of Turkey. It is now said that the arrangements for this transaction have made rapid progress, and that, even before the issue of the Loan prospectus, the entire amount has been virtually subscribed for. It is presumed that this statement means that subscriptions covering the whole Loan have been made up by the large establishments concerned, and other French houses, and that the intention is to open subscription lists in every commune throughout France, with a view to a general diffusion of the new stock. The difference between the price paid by the public and that paid to the Ottoman Government by the Loan contractors and their associates will doubtless constitute the profit of the latter. The profit in question may be regarded as legitimate and fairly earned, particularly if credit is to be given to the rumour that the new stock will be placed at a price above that now quoted for the Turkish securities existing in the English market. How it happens that a Turkish loan has been found susceptible of more ready and more advantageous negotiation in France than in England, the latter having always been considered to afford the only real and broad market for Turkish securities; and how, indeed, it happens that a new Turkish loan can be successfully negotiated in Western Europe at all, after the warnings given to the Porte that it was not to think of applying again, and after the experience that has been gained of the almost inextricable involvements of Turkish home finance—are points which it is of some importance to examine, because they have a far broader interest than that attaching merely to to the developments of Turkish finance.

The confidence with which the capitalists of France have rallied round this new Turkish Loan, and have appropriated it so eagerly that only a comparatively limited proportion will, it is said, be left available for the London market, consists in the knowledge which they possess of the extent of the pecuniary hoards of the French people, and in their practical acquaintance with *the means of reaching them*. The main object of French financiers of late years, in dealing with loans or other large operations, whether for home or abroad, may be described in one word—*it is to popularise them*. Herein consists the *real secret of the prestige* attaching to the *Crédit Mobilier* Society, and of the vast extent of the clientelle which it commands throughout the metropolis and the provinces. This society, in each of its projects, has combined the first financial names in France, whether as regards wealth or business shrewdness, and, starting from this basis, has aimed direct at the money in the stocking and the old teapot—at the hoards laid up by the mass of the population in all sorts of familiar depositories. More than this, the society has drawn these virtually buried sums from their hiding places, and with their aid has carried through vast undertakings, one after another, with a degree of success, and with an amount of profit to all concerned, which have justly excited astonishment. One of the reasons of this success is, that the small monied class whom the Crédit Mobilier has induced to take part in its ventures are proverbially the most tenacious holders of any—the very last to sell stock of which they have once become possessed. But the main reason is, that the hoards which the Crédit Mobilier has learnt how to tap, are, in the aggregate, not those vast and isolated accumulations of the greatest individual millionaires become small by comparison. The French are known to be a thriving, and, away from the frivolities and gaud of the Imperial court, a frugal and saving people; allow to each of the 36 millions of the population a saving of but a small sum per head, and the total becomes so huge that any association which, like the Crédit Mobilier, can manage to lay it under contribution, possesses an enormous power. We do not mean to imply that the Crédit Mobilier enjoys a monopoly in this respect, for the Crédit Foncier Society, with aims of a different and less speculative character, has trodden a similar path, leading to an extension of its transactions far beyond what could have been dreamt of at the outset. Even the fantastic speculator, Mirès, though he ventured too far at last, and fell from his eminence, drew no small degree of power and prestige from the tact with which he worked to meet the popular taste, and to untie the purse-strings of the million. His fall was perhaps made more complete and more heavy by the efforts and intrigues of powerful rivals, who viewed with jealousy his encroachments on their domain.

But chief credit for the successful initiative which was taken a few years ago in the unlocking of the hoarded wealth of the French people is due probably to the Government of the Emperor or its immediate advisers. The success of the great French national loans paved the way to all that has since occurred. Making due allowance for the superfluous and overstrained blowing of trumpets in official quarters by which the Emperor's loans have been accompanied and followed, the fact remains that these occupy a front rank amongst the remarkable and successful financial operations of modern times. Though of enormous amount, and involving a proportionate draught upon the savings of the people, the terms of their issue were so framed that all who touched them made more or less profit out of them; and as the entire official machinery, extending through every commune in France, was set in simultaneous motion to whip up subscribers, the general result has been the diffusion of a wide-spread desire for investments. To the Crédit Mobilier Society is probably due merely the credit of having carefully elaborated the one main and simple idea—that of appealing to the masses—to which the Government loans have owed their enthusiastic reception. The Crédit Mobilier has accordingly of late years organized arrangements of a very extensive and complete nature, and by means of these it will probably carry through the new Turkish Loan as brilliantly as it has conducted so many previous operations, some of them of a far more weighty character. Acting upon the same principle which induced the French Government to offer special inducements to such of the humbler classes as might wish to subscribe for sums not exceeding 10 francs of annual rente—equivalent to about 8s. 4d. of yearly income—the Crédit Mobilier divides its stock into very small amounts. Thus the new Turkish Loan will, it is said, be offered in bonds of 500 francs, or 20*l.*, each.

This system differs so widely from the one which prevails in this country, that, seeing the marked success attending it in France, we are naturally impelled to ask—have we not something to learn in these matters from our neighbours? It is no use denying that we are a very old-fashioned people. We have adhered hitherto as closely as we could to the old plan of entrusting everything to large and ordinarily greedy loan-mongers, though the superstition which reposed upon their infallibility has been effectually exploded in France by the bold system inaugurated by the Government. The lesson to be learnt now is, that the people are more powerful than any loan-monger, or than any combination of capitalists, and that if the popular idea can be seized and satisfied, the success of a subscription is absolutely certain. Yet it is a remarkable fact that when a public loan or similar operation is brought forward in this country, all the arrangements are framed, as of old, in the interest of large subscribers—the masses, though in the aggregate far more worthy of consideration, being practically ignored. Bonds of 500*l.* each, for example, are all the fashion, and if a loan contractor, too rich to relish personal exertion, consents to prepare and sign a limited number of 100*l.* Bonds, he thinks he is making a great concession. The scarcity of securities of this small denomination is therefore such that the 100*l.* Bonds of the Turkish and several other foreign loans ordinarily command in the London Stock Exchange a higher price than the large Bonds. But, if the new security be good and solid, and adapted for absorption by small investors, why not again at 100*l.*? why not issue bonds of 50*l.* and 20*l.* each, as the Paris Crédit Mobilier Society does? We are convinced that a great deal remains to be done in this direction; that there is a vast though latent financial power amongst the industrious millions of this country; and that any negotiators of sound public securities who will address themselves to this quarter, and make adequate arrangements with regard to publicity, and to facilities for subscribing, will meet with a response at which they themselves will be astonished.

THE CASE OF THE "PETERHOFF."

(From the Times, April 7.)

The following correspondence on the seizure of the Peterhoff by Admiral Wilkes announces the resolution adopted by Her Majesty's Government:—

"London, March 26, 1863.

"My Lord,—A few months back my firm made arrangements for despatching a line of steamers between this country and Matamoras, in Mexico, and advertisements have appeared in the daily papers for freight by such vessels.

"The first vessel despatched was the Gipsy Queen, which vessel has made the voyage out and home without any interruption.

"The second vessel despatched was the ship Peterhoff. She left this port on the 7th day of January last, with a general cargo, containing, however, nothing contraband, and having a regular British and Mexican clearance, and carrying Her Majesty's mail, as well as despatches for the Mexican Consul. She was to call at St. Thomas for coals.

"On the 21st of February last, and when within three miles of St. Thomas, the Peterhoff was boarded by an officer from the Federal war steamer Alabama, who, after examining the ship's papers, left the vessel, having expressed himself perfectly satisfied.

"The Peterhoff coaled at St. Thomas, and left on the 25th of February.

"By advices received by the West India mail, just arrived, I am informed that on the Peterhoff leaving St. Thomas, and when within sight of the port, the Federal war steamer Vanderbilt hove in sight, and, having communicated with Admiral Wilkes, went in chase of and stopped the Peterhoff, putting an armed crew on board.

"By advices received from the United States to-day I learn that the Peterhoff has been taken to Key West for adjudication as a prize.

"I hold myself at your Lordship's disposal to submit the manifest of the Peterhoff's cargo and any other documents which your Lordship may desire to see in proof of the above facts.

"A third vessel, the steamer Sea Queen, is nearly loaded and about proceeding to Matamoras, and a fourth vessel will shortly commence loading, cargo having been already engaged.

"It is scarcely necessary to point out to your Lordship the illegality of the capture and the unwarrantable proceedings of the United States' officers.

"I hasten to bring the subject before your Lordship, with a view of soliciting the intervention of Her Majesty's Government in taking the requisite steps to ensure the immediate restoration of the Peterhoff, with such damages as the owners of that vessel have sustained.

"I also avail myself of this opportunity to ask your Lordship to take whatever measures may be requisite to prevent a repetition of such a proceeding by the United States' officers, in order that the mercantile community of this country may be assured their property and interests will not be subjected to similar consequences, and as the owner of the Sea Queen, about to sail, having come under engagements with the shippers of cargo, I trust your Lordship will not consider I am asking too much in soliciting your Lordship's assurance that the ship and cargo will receive due protection from Her Majesty's Government. I have the honour to be, your Lordship's obedient servant,

"JOSEPH SPENCE,

"Of the firm of Pile, Spence, and Co.

"To the Right Hon. the Earl Russell, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs."

"Foreign-office, March 26, 1863.

"SIR,—I am directed by Earl Russell to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day respecting the capture, by the United States' steamer Vanderbilt, of your steamer Peterhoff, on her voyage from this country to Matamoras; and I am to acquaint you that the matter will have his Lordship's immediate attention, but, as it will be necessary to lay before the law officers of the Crown the fullest details respecting the case of the vessel, I am to request that you will immediately forward to me every document in your possession throwing light upon the destination and cargo of the vessel, her voyage and capture, including any reports or protests made by her master. To save time these documents may be forwarded to me in original, and I will afterwards request you to furnish me with copies of such of them as it may be necessary to retain for the records of this office.

"I am, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

"E. HAMMOND.

"J. Spence, Esq., 2, Cowper's-court, Cornhill."

"2, Cowper's court, Cornhill, E. C., March 27.

"Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, and in reply beg to enclose the following documents relating to the Peterhoff steamer, the subject of my communication of yesterday:—

"1. Copy agreement, dated the 27th of October, 1862.

"2. Advertisemnts for cargo which appeared in *The Times* and *Shipping Gazette*.

"3. Certified copy manifest of the cargo of the Peterhoff.

"4. File of bills of lading of cargo.

"5. Four original policies of insurance on Peterhoff from London to Matamoras, and back to Liverpool.

"6. Copy private instructions from myself to Captain Jarman, master of the Peterhoff.

"7. Original letter from Captain Jarman to Messrs. Pile, Spence, and Co., dated St. Thomas, the 24th of February, 1862.

"8. Extract of letter from Messrs. Lamb, Ball, and Co., St. Thomas, dated the 2d of March 1863.

"9. Extract of advice from Lloyd's agent at Key West, to Lloyd's, London.

"With reference to your inquiry for reports and protest by the master of the Peterhoff, I beg to say that no communication has been received from him since his above letter of the 24th of February, when he was about leaving St. Thomas, and for the reason that there has not been at present sufficient time for him to communicate with England. There cannot, however, be any doubt of the fact of the Peterhoff having been captured by the United States' naval officers at St. Thomas, for we learn from Captain Weller, of the West India mail steamer La Plata, recently arrived at Southampton, that he was an eye-witness to the capture, and herewith you will find extract of a private letter from Captain Weller to Captain Wylde.

"In conclusion, I would add that I have made application to the Mexican Consul for a certificate of the due clearance by him of the Peterhoff for Matamoras, but owing to his absence from town till Monday, I am unable to procure it until then.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"JOSEPH SPENCE.

"E. Hammond, Esq."

"2, Cowper's-court, Cornhill, March 28, 1863.

"Sir,—Referring to what passed in the conversation I had with you yesterday relating to the Peterhoff steamer, I now enclose the *Liverpool Journal of Commerce* of the 24th inst., containing a note of the extraordinary judgment pronounced by the United States' Prize Court at Key West, in the case of the Adela steamer, and which entitles me, I think, to ask the Government to relieve me from the certainty of a similar arrest.

"In this paper you will also find a statement of the circumstances attending the capture of the Magicienne steamer by the United States' vessel of war Onward, apparently identical with the Peterhoff's capture, and which, in my humble judgment, renders it incumbent on Her Majesty's Government to take immediate steps to prevent a continuance of the extraordinary course which the United States' naval officers appear determined to adopt in all such cases.

"I have the honour to be, &c.,

"E. Hammond, Esq." "JOSEPH SPENCE.

"Foreign-office, March 28, 1863.

"Sir,—I have laid before Earl Russell your letter of this day's date, enclosing a letter containing a report respecting the decision of the Admiralty Court at Key West, in the case of the Adela, and I am bound to state to you that the same shall be referred to the law officers of the Crown for their consideration, with the other papers now before them in the case of the Peterhoff.

"I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

"E. HAMMOND.

"Joseph Spence, Esq., 2, Cowper's-court, Cornhill."

"2, Cowper's-court, Cornhill, E.C., March 30, 1863.

"My Lord,—Referring to my previous communication on the subject of the Peterhoff (steamer), I have now the honour of enclosing copies of the following documents:—

"No. 1. Letter from Captain Jarman, master of the Peterhoff, to Messrs. Pile, Spence, and Co., dated Key West, March 7, 1863.

"No. 2 Copy of letter from Captain Jarman to Mr. Gerard, dated Key West, March 7, 1863.

"No. 3. Copy of letter to me from Mr. Gerard, dated New York, March 7, 1863.

"No. 4. Letter from Mr. Redgate and Mr. Brandon, passengers in the Peterhoff, to Messrs. Hird, Mundella, Smith, and Co., of London, shippers of cargo per Peterhoff.

"No. 5. Letter from Samuel J. Redgate to Captain Halsted, secretary of Lloyd's, in London, dated Key West, March 7, 1863.

"No. 6. Official report of Mr. Redgate to the secretary of Lloyd's, detailing the circumstances attending the capture of the Peterhoff.

"These documents, your Lordship will observe, while they more than confirm the facts already communicated respecting the seizure of the Peterhoff, disclose a conviction on the part of the officer in command of the Vanderbilt (steamer) that his proceedings were altogether unjustifiable, and that to Admiral Wilkes is to be attributed the execution of a premeditated design to seize and take the Peterhoff to a Prize Court.

"Your Lordship will not overlook the conduct of the prize crew towards the officers, crew, and passengers of the Peterhoff in keeping them confined to their cabins for several days in such a climate.

"The pretence assigned for seizing the Peterhoff,—namely, that she had on previous occasions run the blockade, is without a particle of foundation; the fact being that the ship left England on her first voyage in the month of July last, when she sailed for Bermuda and Nassau, at the latter of which ports she loaded a return cargo direct for Liverpool, where she arrived in the month of October last. On the completion of that voyage she became my property, and the present is her first voyage since I became the owner, and the second voyage since she was built.

"Now that the facts are before your Lordship, free from any possible contradiction, I venture to renew my request that your Lordship will lose no time in demanding the immediate restitution of the Peterhoff and her cargo, together with damages for the gross outrage perpetrated by the unwarrantable proceedings of the United States' naval officers; and, further, that your Lordship will convey to me the assurance of Her Majesty's Government that my line of steamers, engaged in lawful trade between this country and Matamoras, will receive such protection as will effectually put an end to the arbitrary proceedings of Admiral Wilkes, or any future interference by the United States' naval authorities.

"I have the honour to be,

"Your Lordship's obedient humble servant,

"JOSEPH SPENCE.

"To the Right Hon. Earl Russell, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs."

"Foreign-office, March 31, 1863.

"Sir,—I am directed by Earl Russell to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, enclosing further papers respecting the capture of the Peterhoff, and I am to state to you that your letter has been referred for the consideration of the law officers of the Crown.

"I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

"E. HAMMOND.

"Joseph Spence, Esq., 2, Cowper's-court, Cornhill."

"Foreign-office, April 3, 1863.

"Sir—I am now directed by Earl Russell to make you acquainted with the conclusion, at which, having considered, in communication with the law officers of the Crown the circumstances attending the capture, by the United States' ship of war Vanderbilt, of the British vessel Peterhoff, as set forth in your letters of the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 30th ult., Her Majesty's Government have arrived at in regard to that matter.

"The Government of the United States has clearly no right to seize British vessels *bonâ fide* bound from this country, or from any other British possession, to the ports of Vera Cruz and Matamoras, or either of them, or *vice versa*, unless such vessel attempt to touch at, or have an intermediate or contingent destination to some blockaded port or place, or are carriers of contraband of war destined for the Confederate States; and, in any admitted case of such unlawful capture, Her Majesty's Government would feel it their duty promptly to interfere, with a view to obtain the immediate restitution of the ship and cargo, with full compensation and without the delay of proceedings in a Prize Court.

"Her Majesty's Government, however, cannot, without violating the rules of international law, claim for British vessels navigating between Great Britain and these places any general exemption from the belligerent right of visitation by the cruisers of the United States, nor can they proceed upon any general assumption that such vessels may not so act as to render their capture lawful and justifiable.

"Nothing is more common than for those who contemplate a breach of blockade, or the carriage of contraband, to disguise their purpose by a simulated destination and by deceptive papers, and the situation of the ports on the coast of Mexico, with reference to the Confederate States, is such, as to make it not only possible, but in many cases probable, that an ostensible Mexican destination would be resorted to, as a cover for objects which would really justify capture. It has already happened in many cases that British vessels have been seized while engaged in voyages apparently lawful, which vessels have been afterwards proved in the Prize Courts to have been really guilty of endeavouring to break the blockade, or of carrying contraband to the Confederates.

"It is the right of the belligerent to capture all vessels reasonably suspected of either of these transgressions of international law, and, whenever any cause of capture is alleged, the case cannot be withdrawn from the consideration of the Prize Court of the captor.

"After the case has undergone investigation it is the duty of the Prize Court to restore any such prizes, unlawfully made, with costs and damages; and the proper time for the interference of Her Majesty's Government is in general when the Prize Court have refused redress for a capture which the evidence shows to have been unjustifiable.

"Her Majesty's Government cannot, upon *ex parte* statements, deny the belligerents in this war the exercise of those rights which, in all wars in which Great Britain has been concerned, she has claimed herself to exercise.

"As regards the allusion which has been made to the case of the Adela, before Her Majesty's Government can form any opinion as to the judgment stated to have been given in that case, they must have before them a correct report of that judgment, it being impossible to rely upon the general representation of its effect contained in a newspaper paragraph, founded on printed letters, especially as none of the other judgments of the United States' Prize Courts, which have been reported to Her Majesty's Government during the present war, evince any disregard of the established principles of international law.

"As regards, however, the particular case of the Peterhoff, in which you are more directly interested, Her Majesty's Government, having taken into consideration the papers transmitted by you, and being satisfied that those papers disclose *prima facie* ground of capture, and that there is every reason to believe the voyage to have been lawful and *bona fide*, and the seizure of the vessel wholly unjustifiable, they will instruct Lord Lyons to make an immediate representation of the circumstances of that case to the Government of Washington, and if no legal ground of capture should be alleged then to press for the release of the vessel and her cargo, with compensation and without the delay of proceedings in the Prize Court. But if any legal grounds of capture should be alleged by the Government of the United States, this case, like all others, must unavoidably follow the ordinary course.

"I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

"E. HAMMOND."

Insurances, &c.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year 1858.....£196,148
Do. do. 1859..... 228,314
Do. do. 1860..... 262,977
Do. do. 1861..... 292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,615.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 14th October 1860.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established in London and Calcutta, 1834.

CONFIRMED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT
6 WILLIAM IV., CAP. 64.

INVESTED CAPITAL, £670,000, OF WHICH ONE HALF IS HELD IN THE INDIAN BRANCH.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
Chairman.—C. D. Bruce, Esq.
Actuary.—Christian Child, Esq.

INDIAN BRANCH.

Directors.

William H. Smoult, Esq. George Brown, Esq.
John N. Bullen, Esq. Alex. Walker, Esq.
C. S. Hoggs, Esq.

Local Director at Allahabad—Cecil Stephenson, Esq.

Auditors.

Harry Inglis Lee, Esq. N. S. Sweedland, Esq.

Physician—Alexander Webb, Esq., M. D.
Treasurers. *Solicitors.*
Bank of Bengal. Messrs. Frith & Sandes.
Agents and Secretaries—Messrs. Braddon and Co.
Madras Agents. *Bombay Agents.*
Messrs. Bainbridge & Co. Messrs. Leckie & Co

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Directors.

Andrew Hay, Esq. J. Somerville, Esq.
George Taylor, Esq. T. F. Gray, Esq.
C. B. Tristram, Esq.

Medical Referee—Dr. R. Broughton, F.R.C.S.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS SOCIETY.

THE profits are declared in each year, on the second Wednesday in May, from and after which date all persons assured for the whole term of life or the participating scale, and whose Policies six complete annual or twelve complete half yearly original premiums have been paid, are entitled to participate in the profits of succeeding years in either of the modes provided by the Deed of Settlement, viz., either by a reduction of the annual or half-yearly premiums for the current year as they fall due, or an equivalent addition to the sum assured by way of a bonus. Each assured for the whole term of life will participate in the profits, has the option of selecting either of the foregoing methods, and three months from the date of declaration of the profits is allowed for his making that selection, which, however, when once determined on, cannot be altered in after years.

2.—One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five past years is limited between the Policyholders and Shareholders—three-fourths to the former, and one-fourth to the latter; the remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average to be struck on the next succeeding year.

3.—The following table will show the operation of the reduce tion allowed by the division of profits for 1861 which is equivalent to 45 per cent. on the current annual premium of all Policies entitled to participation:—

Age next birth-day when Policywas issued.	Date of Policy previous to the 2nd Wednesday in May.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduction.	Annual Premium Payable after deduction.
		Co.'s Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	May 1857	10,000	420	189 0 0	231 0 0
30	,,	10,000	489	216 0 0	264 0 0
40	,,	10,000	590	265 8 0	324 8 0
50	,,	10,000	740	333 0 0	407 0 0
60	,,	10,000	1.030	463 8 0	566 8 0

4.—From the foregoing explanations it will be seen that the benefits arising from a participation in the profits are actually experienced (when a reduction of the premium is effected) at the periods when the seventh annual, or thirteenth and fourteenth half-yearly premiums fall due. In the case, however, of a Bonus to the sum assured being selected, an equivalent sum will be added to the policy for the current year, being such an amount as the reduction in the premium would purchase as a single payment.

5.—Separate tables for assurances without participation in profits, both Civil and Military, have been adopted for the *whole of Life* at reduced rates, for such persons as may prefer a lower rate of premium to participation in the general profits.

6.—The Directors have recently determined on permitting the issue of Policies in India for the whole term of Life on the non-participating scale, on the principle of receiving the premiums monthly, these Policies however, are to be granted on certain conditions, viz., that on the first issue of the Policy six months premium shall be paid in advance, and thenceforth monthly, and that in the event of persons assured returning to Europe, the monthly payments will cease, and the premium be payable at the English rates in advance yearly. And although the Board will allow 28 days grace on Policies paying monthly premiums, yet it is to be clearly understood that if those days of grace be exceeded, the Policy will be absolutely forfeited, and cannot be renewed under any circumstances whatever. It is also determined that in no case will an assurance be granted beyond the age of 60.

7.—In all cases of reduction to the English rates, the Policies are to be subject to all the regulations and conditions affecting English Policies.

8.—When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented premium will be charged proportionate to the increased risk, the rate of which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the Assured, according to circumstances.

9.—On the return of persons (whose lives have been insured at Indian rates) to Europe, either for a temporary or permanent residence, and without reference to the stage at which they will be entitled to have their future premium reduced to the English rates, corresponding with the age at which the Assurance was first effected, after they shall have given at the Head Office in London notice in writing of their arrival, and such reduction shall commence with the payment of the first Premium, which shall become due next after the receipt of such written notice. Their Policies must be forwarded to the Office, to receive an endorsement, prohibiting their departure from Europe without the previous written consent of the Directors, and all such Assurances will be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall go beyond the limits of Europe case of participating Policies, the profits are allowed on the English rate of Premium whereas Indian assurers can continue their Policies in England on most favorable terms. Parties assured in Rupees in India, who may determine on paying their future Premiums in England, will be required to pay them at the fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee; and in the event of such Assurance becoming a claim payable in England, the sum assured will be paid at the same fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee.

10.—When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the office in London, and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due after the receipt of such written notice.

11.—The parent Institution being in London, with a similar establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, Premiums, as well as claims, are payable in either country at the option of the Policy holder. The appointment of Sub-committees at Madras and Bombay with power to grant Policies, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the sister Presidencies.

12. All Policies becoming claims on the Society, will be discharged within three months after satisfactory proof of the death and cause of death of the assured shall have been furnished to the Directors either in London or Calcutta.

13.—The Directors of the Indian Branch of the Society are empowered to treat for the purchase of Policies, for the whole term of life on which premium shall have been paid for a period of not less than six years, or to advance, if required, on such Policies, by way of Loan, two-thirds of the estimated value.

14.—Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society, by a fee of *Rupees one* on proposals for assurance *not under Co.'s Rs. 2,500*:—but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the Applicant.

15.—Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect assurances, may be had on application to the Agents.

The rates of Premium on Term Policies, and Assurances for the whole of life without participation, are now reduced, by order of the London Board, Twenty per cent., and will be found below those of any other office in India.

For Assurance for the whole Term of Life with participation in the profits of the Society, the rates remain unaltered, but the reduction after the expiration of six years has hitherto amounted upon an average to Fifty per cent. upon the original charges and the success of the Universal leads the Directors to hope that the prospective results will be still more satisfactory.

unless the said permission shall have been first obtained, and such premium paid, in the opinion of the Directors will correspond with the extra risk incurred. In the

COMPARISON OF RATES.

Indian Civil Rates.

	Age.	1 Year.	3 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without Participa
Original ...	18	31	26	27	27	28	28	28	41	37
Reduced or Present Rate.....	18	21	21	22	22	23	23	23	41	31

Indian Military and Naval.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with particl-pation.	Whole Life without participation.
Original ...	18	31	31	31	32	32	33	33	45	40
Reduced or Present Rate.....	18	25	25	25	26	26	27	27	45	34

By order of the Directors,
BRADDON & Co., Agents and Secretaries
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch

Bombay, April 1860.

Business Announcements.

LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER-MAKERS
JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c.

T. B. & Co., receive from their House in London, a fresh supply almost every mail, and they trust the public will not hesitate to send them orders for any thing they may require in their line.

T. B. & Co., have on hand, Wristlets of good Gold, and the latest patterns, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Bolsatires, Albert and Neck Chains, Locket Rings, Pencil Cases, Keys, Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Buckles, Mourning Rings.

Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Mug, with Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in one, with beautiful morocco case, lined with velvet and silk, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains.

Nickel-silver Tea and Breakfast sets.

Best Gold Hunting Watches, Gentlemans.

Do. do. do. Ladies set with diamonds.

Do. Open faced, Ladies.

Do. Silver Hunting and open faced English and Geneva.

Do. Ge man Silver Railway Time Keepers.

Ladies Companions, Portmonaies, Ivory Pencil cases with knives attached, Purses, Papier Mache Boxes, Fabine Whistles with Coral handles, Chuckmuck cases, Masonic Clothing and Jewellery, Small Horn Musical Boxes playing two tunes, Patent Petrolene Gas Lamps, Candle Sticks and Shades.

Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to 150.

Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells playing the following airs:—

1. La Belle D'Orient Valse.
2. In the Strand.
3. The Rataplan Polka.
4. La Traviata.
5. Red, White and Blue.
6. The Burlesque Galop.
1. Fenella Valse.
2. Spitzan Polka.
3. Les Zouaves Quadrille.
4. The Barbier de Seville.
5. Kitty Patterson. A Dreadful Story.
6. Canz mein Leken Galop.

Terms—Cash.

Orders from Outstations strictly attended to, if accompanied with draft or reference for payment in Bombay.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co.,
Watch, Chronometer, and Clock-makers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers.

N.B.—Watches cleaned and repaired by a first-class European Watch-maker, and guaranteed for 12 months after repair

Bombay, Established, 1851.

HAIR DYE,

J. ROBINSON, Hair Cutter and Perfumer from Truefitts, Bond Street, London, having had great experience in hair dying, begs to offer his services to the public of Bombay, 4, Medow Street, Fort.

N. B.—Ladies and Gentlemen waited on at their own residences.

ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic. ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolio, Portmonaieo, and Cigar Cases, fine Polish Stationery.

ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers, and Jewellers, have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, Eye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c.

All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.

Rosselet & Co., would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

JUST ARRIVED.—Silk and Alpacca Umbrellas from the best makers in London.....Rs. 4 to 12
Sponges ..... 1 to 20
Hairbrushes (Gosnell & Co.) ..... 3 to 5
Brown and White Turkish Towels (a dozen) ..... 12 to 40
Fancy Looking Glasses assorted, of sizes and shapes 2 to 20
Thermometers ..... 2 to 5
Writing Paper and Envelopes from De la Rue & Co. Apply to
ROSSELET & Co.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & CO., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

Books, etc., for Sale.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

Lately Received.

A COMPREHENSIVE HISTORY OF INDIA, Civil, Military, and Social, from the first landing of the English to the Suppression of the Sepoy Revolt, including an Outline of the Early History of Hindustan. By Henry Beveridge, Esq., Advocate. 3 vols. Illustrated by above 500 Engravings on Wood and Steel, Antiquities, Views, Manners and Customs, Portraits, Maps, Plans, &c. &c.

"It is impossible to speak too highly of this admirable work."—*Cheltenham Journal.*

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"It is written in a clear and good style; is well printed and got up."—*Critic.*

Price strongly bound in half Russia gilt. Rs. 45.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co

INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND RECEIPT BOOK. Fifth Edition Revised, comprising numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery both Oriental and English; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connected with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or outstations By the Author of "Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

BUST OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS.
THE PRINCESS ALEXANDRA OF WALES.

CRYSTAL PALACE ART UNION.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Committee have great pleasure in announcing that they have secured as a "Special Presentation Work," in addition to the New Series just completed for the present season, a Statuette Bust of the

PRINCESS ALEXANDRA,
(12 inches high,)

Executed for the Society by F. M. MILLER, Esq., in Copeland's Ceramic Statuary.

This interesting Bust has been pronounced by all who have seen it to be a most charming work, as well as an extremely successful likeness.

Subscriptions are now being received by Messrs THACKER, VINING & Co. who undertake delivery in Bombay.

☞ *The Bust is on view in the Picture Room: Subscribers to this Work will be entitled, in addition, to one chance in the next distribution of prizes*

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 16th December 1862, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments, Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

Business Announcements.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Sealed Tenders will be received at the Indian Naval Storekeeper's Office, until the 20th day of July next, for the purchase of the following Vessels of Her Majesty's Indian Navy, viz:—

Receiving Ship *Ajdaha*,
Steamer *Semiramis*,
Steamer *Berenice*,
Schooner *Constance*.
Schooner *Mahi*.

with Masts, Yards, Standing and Running, Rigging, Anchors, Chains Cables, &c.

ALSO,

4 Pairs of Engines for Gun Boats 80 Horse power, each pair fitted with 3 Tubular Boilers, propeller shafts and other appurtenances. These Engines are by Robert Napier, of Glasgow, and are of excellent finish.

The Receiving Ship *Ajdaha* is of 1,440 tons burthen, built in England in 1846, Copper and Iron fastened and Coppered. She has been decked with Teak.

The Paddle Steamer *Berenice*, is of Teak, having been rebuilt in Bombay in 1849; burthen 664 tons, Coppered and Copper fastened. The Engines are by Robert Napier, of Glasgow, of 230 nominal Horse Power, Side Lever Principle, fitted with Tubular Boilers. This Vessel has stowage for 16 days coal, and a Cloupitele condensing apparatus for making fresh water.

The Paddle Steamer *Semiramis*, is of Teak, she was built in Bombay in